

Newport Mercury

VOLUME CXXXVIII—No. 41.

NEWPORT, R. I., MARCH 20, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 7,650.

Local Matters.

The Rhode Island Fish Co.

The Rhode Island Fish Company is a new organization. It is a combination of all the large concerns engaged in offshore fishing in this vicinity, and its object is mutual protection. It is composed of Daniel F. Church, James Church, Church, Hathaway & Co., John Brownell, Benjamin Tallman, Wm. R. Rose & Co., and Wm. J. Brightman & Co. The officers are: Daniel T. Church, treasurer; A. C. Hamby, secretary; and Wm. R. Rose, of Wm. R. Rose & Co., George F. Cottrell, of Church, Hathaway & Co., and Benjamin Tallman, general managers.

The company includes all the steamer owners, with the exception of Arthur B. Gladding of this city, who has not yet decided whether to join it or not. By thus combining under one head, all the rivalry that formerly existed between the different firms will be removed and the expenses reduced to a minimum. Only so many traps as can be set to advantage will be used and the number of steamers necessary to attend to the traps will thus be reduced. In fact, under the management seven steamers are expected to do all the business that formerly required double that number, and with the vessels thus relieved the company proposes to do its freighting to New York and, if necessary, to Philadelphia.

Besides greatly reducing the individual expenses, the firms hope, by thus combining and working together, to be able to so regulate the supply of fish as to get better prices, and thus increase the profits of their business.

The New Coggeshall Block.

Fred. B. Coggeshall has contracted for a new business block in place of the old frame building on the corner of Washington square and Thames street where he has his extensive meat business, and work is to be begun the first of April. The old building is to be moved onto the lot on Marlboro' street recently purchased by Mr. Coggeshall from the Society of Friends, and converted into a dwelling house. The new building is to be built from plans drawn by Mr. Frank Manchester and will be of brick, with granite trimmings, four stories in height. It is to be provided with a water-tight cellar which, together with the entire lower floor, will be used by Mr. Coggeshall for his market business. Just how the upper stories are to be finished off is not yet decided.

While the improvements are being made, Mr. Coggeshall will occupy the store No. 147 Thames street, which is to be vacated by Mr. Allen, the present occupant, the first of next month. The contractors for the new work are Fred. A. Allen, for the carpenter work, and Morgan Bros., for the mason work.

Superintendent John H. Greene of the Arctic Ice Company, met with a serious accident Monday afternoon. He was driving up Bath road when his horse, taking fright at the breaking of some part of the harness, ran away, in turning into Froebel street. Mr. Greene was the man from the carriage. He was taken to his home near by in an unconscious condition and attended by Dr. Darrah. His injuries consisted of an ugly scalp wound and numerous severe bruises from which the Doctor expects him to entirely recover.

At the annual meeting of the Holly Tree Coffee Room Association held Saturday the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. They are Darius Baker, president; Charles E. Hammett, secretary; William P. Buffum, treasurer; Gardner B. Reynolds, an alderman and Rev. M. Van Horne, Rev. E. H. Porter and W. P. Buffum, directors.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Martin will leave the first of next month for Wisconsin where Mrs. Job S. Stocum, Mrs. Martin's mother, has been spending the winter. Mrs. Stocum will return with them.

Through Mr. Geo. I. Spencer Mr. William H. Wood, late of the U. S. Navy, has secured a pension of six dollars per month.

The several engine houses in the city are draped in black and white for thirty days out of respect to the late Chief Lake.

Mr. Simeon Hazard, who has recently recovered from an attack of La Grippe, left Thursday night for New York in search of needed rest.

Miss Dossie C. Gilpin entertained a number of friends at whist Monday evening.

Mr. Arthur O. Pritchard of Brown University has been in the city this week.

Mr. Benjamin N. Lake of North Abington, Mass., is visiting his father Mr. T. F. Lake on Clinton avenue.

Col. A. A. Barker has sufficiently recovered from the grip to be at his place of business.

Mr. John R. Eldred of Chicago is visiting relatives in this city.

Death of Chief Engineer Lake.

John E. Lake, chief engineer of the fire department, died at his home on John street on Friday evening of last week. He had been confined to the house with a complication of diseases for the greater part of the winter, but had sufficiently recovered to be able to go out for a short time the day before his death. Friday evening he was suddenly seized with another attack of his illness and died before a physician could reach him.

Mr. Lake was a carpenter by trade, working industriously at that trade until his election as chief engineer of the fire department four years ago. He had always been deeply interested in fire matters, and joined the Seven as soon as he was old enough. He soon became assistant foreman, and later foreman, succeeding Arnold L. Burdick in the latter capacity. He afterwards served as foreman of the hook and ladder company, until he became a member of the board of firewards. He served as assistant engineer until the resignation of Chief Engineer Tilley in 1883, when Mr. Lake was elected chief and had served continuously at the head of the department until his death, having been re-elected for one year each in 1894 and 1895, and last year for a term of five years. He was also president of the Newport Firemen's Relief Association, in which he took much interest.

Mr. Lake was a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, having responded to his country's call early in those troublous times. He was enrolled as a private in Company B, Third Rhode Island heavy artillery, January 18, 1862; was wounded in action June 10, 1862, at James Island, S. C., sent to the hospital at Hilton Head and borne on the rolls as absent sick until August, 1862; was detached service with light battery C at Beaufort, Morris Island and Kiawah Island, and in Florida, from May 24, 1863, until May, 1864; transferred to Company B October 6, 1864, and discharged January 20, 1865. He was one of the original members of Stevens Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city and at one time its commander. After Stevens Post was disbanded Mr. Lake joined Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5.

Mr. Lake was a member of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, and of Nathaniel Greene Council, No. 6, Order of United American Mechanics, as well as of Charles E. Lawton Post. He was at one time a non-commissioned officer in the Newport Light Infantry. He was in the fifty-third year of his age and leaves a widow and one daughter. His funeral was solemnized from Emmanuel church Tuesday afternoon and was largely attended by the friends of the deceased beside several organizations of which he was a member, the fire department and city government. Rev. Emory H. Porter officiated and the pall bearers were: From the fire department, John Malley and T. W. Wood; C. E. Lawton Post, William Hamilton, Nathan Wood, Edward N. Lawton and G. A. Pritchard; Royal Arcanum, F. B. Garnett and G. H. Wilbur; Nathaniel Greene Council, John M. Holt and R. C. Bacheller.

The remains were escorted to the grave by the several ladies in the following order, under Assistant engineer A. J. Dubois:

Platoon of Police; Sergeant Scott, Newport Hall; Boys' Engineers; Mayor Zoyle, City of P. I. Head and members of the City Council.

Past Chiefs and Past Assistant Engineers.

Drivers of Companies.

Engine Company No. 1.

Engine Company No. 2.

Engine Company No. 3.

Engine Company No. 4.

Engine Company No. 5.

Engine Company No. 6.

Jamestown Fire Department, A. L. Chapman, Chief Engineer.

Former members of the Fire Department.

Councilor Council, Order of United American Mechanics, Councilor B. H. Briggs.

Newport Council, Order of United American Mechanics, Councilor B. H. Briggs.

Charles E. Lawton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Commander W. S. Baller.

"Duke," one of the dead chief's favorite horses in the department, decorated with the emblems of mourning, drew the repair cart, which was also draped and which was laden with band-some floral tributes. At the cemetery the remains were committed to their last resting place in accordance with the rites of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The fire department has passed the following resolution of respect to the memory of the late chief:

Resolved, That as we bow with submission to the dispensation of a kind Providence, and with profound sorrow to our bereavement, we can but feel that the kindly feelings of our friends and relatives are with us.

Whereas, In the sudden death of our chief, this department has met with an irreparable loss which is a true misfortune, and a great grief to all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the safe of the fire department, and be published in the city papers.

SAMUEL H. OXNER, Assistant Engineer.

THOMAS H. POWELL, Foreman No. 1.

GEORGE C. SHAW, Foreman No. 6.

STEPHEN H. SULLIVAN, Foreman No. 4.

HENRY H. TILLEY, Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

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THE GREAT K. AND A. TRAIN ROBBERY.

By PAUL LEBESTER FORD.

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CHAPTER XII.

AN EVENING IN JAIL.

Before my ideas had had time to straighten themselves out I was lifted to my feet and half pushed, half lifted, to the station platform. Camp was already there, and as I took this fact in I saw Frederic and his lordship pushed through the doorway of my car by the cowboys and dragged out on the platform beside me. The reports were now in Lord Ralles' hands.

"That's what we want, boys," cried Camp, "those letters."

"Take your hands off me," said Lord Ralles coolly, "and I'll give them to you."

The men who had hold of his arms, did not go off him, and quick as a flash Ralles tore the papers in two. He tried to tear them once more, but before he could do so a dozen men were holding him, and the papers were forced out of his hands. Albert Cullen—for all of them were on the platform of 218 by this time—shouted, "Well done, Ralles!" quite forgetting in the excitement of the moment his English accent and drawl. Apparently Camp didn't agree with him, for he ripped out a string of oaths which he impartially divided among Ralles, the cowboys and myself. I was decidedly sorry that I hadn't given the real letters, for his lordship apparently had no scruple about destroying them, and I knew few men whom I would have seen behind prison bars with as little personal regret. However, no one had apparently paid the slightest attention to the pony, and the probabilities were that he was already headed for Baldwin's ranch, with no likelihood of his stopping till he reached home. At least that was what I hoped, but there were a lot of porters standing about, and not knowing the markings of the one I had ridden, I wasn't able to tell whether he might not be among them.

Just as the fragments of the papers were passed over to Mr. Camp he was joined by Baldwin and the judge, and Camp held the torn pieces up to them, saying:

"They've torn the proxies in two."

"Don't let that trouble you," said the judge. "Make an affidavit before me, reciting the manner in which they were destroyed, and I'll grant you a mandatory compelling the directors to accept them as bona fide proxies. Let me see how much injured they are."

Camp unfolded the papers and I shuddered to myself at the look of surprise that overspread his face as he took in the fact that they were nothing but section reports. And, though I don't like such words, I have to acknowledge that I enjoyed the two or three that he promptly ejaculated.

When the first surprise of the trio was over, they called on the sheriff, who arrived opportunely to take us into 217 and search the three of us, a proceeding which puzzled Fred and his lordship—not a little, for they weren't on to the fact that the letters hadn't been recovered. I presume the latter will some day write a book dwelling on the favorite theme of the foreigner—that there is no personal privacy in America. The running remarks as the search was made seemed to open Fred's eyes, for he looked at me with a puzzled air, but I winked and frowned at him, and he put his face in order.

When the papers were not found on any of us, Camp and Baldwin both nearly went demented. Baldwin suggested that I had never had the papers, but Camp argued that Fred or Lord Ralles must have hidden them in the car in spite of the fact that the cowboys who had caught them insisted that they couldn't have had time to hide the papers. Anyway they spent an hour in ferreting about in my car, and even searched my two darkies, on the possibility that the true letters had been passed on to them.

While they were engaged in this I was trying to think out some way of letting Mr. Cullen and Albert know where the letters were. The problem was to suggest the saddle to them without letting the cowboys understand, and by good luck I thought I had the means. Albert had complained to me the day we had ridden out to the Indian dwellings at Flagstaff that his saddle fretted some gallied spots which he had chafed on his trip to Moran's Point. Hoping he would "catch on," I shouted to him:

"How are your sore spots, Albert?"

He looked at me in a puzzled way and said, "Aw—I don't understand you!"

"Those sore spots you complained about to me the day before yesterday," I explained.

He didn't seem any the less befogged as he replied, "I had forgotten all about them."

"I've got the touch of the same trouble," I went on, "and if I were you I'd look into the cause."

Albert only looked very much mystified, and I didn't dare say more, for at this point the trio, with the sheriff, came out of my car. If I hadn't known that the letters were safe, I could have read the story in their faces, for more disgust and anger looking than I have rarely seen.

They had a talk with the sheriff, and then Fred, Lord Ralles and I were marched off by the official, his lordship demanding sight of a warrant and protesting against the illegality of his arrest, varied at moments by threats to appeal to the British consul, minister plenipot., her majesty's foreign office, etc., all of which had about as much influence on the sheriff and his cowboy assistants as a Moqui Indian smoke dance would have in stopping a runaway engine. I confess to feeling a certain grim satisfaction in the fact that if I was to be shut off from seeing Madge the Britisher was in the same box with me.

Ash Forks, though only 6 years old, had advanced far enough toward civilization to have a small jail, and into that we were shoved. Night was come by the time we were lodged there, and being in pretty good appetite, I struck the sheriff for some grub.

"I'll sit you somewhere," he said good naturedly, "but next time you shove

people, Mr. Gordon, just quit shovin' your friends. My shoulder feels like!—Perhaps it's just as well not to say what his shoulder felt like. The western vocabulary is expressive, but at times not quite fit for publication.

The moment the sheriff was gone Fred wanted the mystery of the letters explained, and I told him all there was to tell, including a good description of the pony as I could give him. We tried to hit on some plan to get word to those outside, but it wasn't to be done. At least it was a point gained that some of our party besides myself knew where the letters were.

The sheriff returned presently with a loaf of canned bread and a tin of beans. If I had been alone, I should have kicked at the food and got permission for my boys to send me up something from 217, but I thought I'd see how Lord Ralles would like genuine western fare, so I said nothing. That, I have to state, is more—or rather less—than the Britisher did after he had sampled the stuff, and really I don't blame him, much as I enjoyed his rage and disgust.

It didn't take long to finish our supper, and then Fred, who hadn't slept much the night before, stretched out on the floor and went to sleep. Lord Ralles and I sat on boxes—the only furniture the room contained—about as far apart as we could get, in the sulks and I whistling cheerfully. I should have liked to be with Madge, but he wasn't, so there was some compensation, and I knew that time was playing the cards in our favor. So long as they hadn't found the letters we had only to sit still to win.

About an hour after supper the sheriff came back and told me Camp and Baldwin had returned presently with a loaf of canned bread and a tin of beans. If I had been alone, I should have kicked at the food and got permission for my boys to send me up something from 217, but I thought I'd see how Lord Ralles would like genuine western fare, so I said nothing. That, I have to state, is more—or rather less—than the Britisher did after he had sampled the stuff, and really I don't blame him, much as I enjoyed his rage and disgust.

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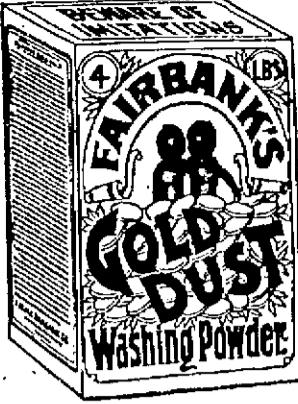
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All Cleaning



GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

about the house, paint, floors, pots and pans, dishes and glassware, silver and tinware, can be done better, quicker and cheaper with

than with any other cleansing compound. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE H. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Traveler's Directory.

Rail River Line

For New York the South and West.

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission.

An Orchestra on each.

Leave New York, week days only, at 9:15 P.M.

Arrive New York, 7 A.M.

RETURNING from New York, steamers leave Pier 14 N. R., foot of Murray Street, week days only, at 12:45 P.M.

Eastward steamer touches at Newport every day, on going, returning, and at 3:45 A.M. before proceeding up the Fall River.

For tickets and steamboat apply at New York and Boston Deposits, Express Office, 272 Thames Street, J. H. Green, Ticket Agent.

Geo. L. CONVERSE, Pass. Agent.

O. H. TAYLOR, Great Pass. Agent.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER & NEWPORT STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

On and after Sept. 25, leave Newport for

PROVIDENCE

Week days only, 8 A.M. Leave Providence,

week days only, 4 P.M.

Mondays and Saturdays only stop at Providence each way; stop at Concourse Park Monday only.

Excursion Tickets only 90c.

ARTHUR H. WATSON,
President and General Manager,

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.,

THE WICKFORD ROUTE,

In effect Nov. 1, 1895.

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

ATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

Another week has passed and the Creek troops still "hold the fort" at Creek.

Just one Democrat has occupied the presidential chair since 1861, and his own party insist that he was a terrible failure.

The large number of burglar and holdups with which Providence has been pestered for the past several months seem to have at last aroused the authorities of that city to the importance of taking some action toward putting a stop to the atrocities. The Mayor and Aldermen have now offered \$1000 in rewards for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators and the police force has been materially increased.

The ticket nominated by the Republicans on Tuesday is a good one. The candidates are all men of prominence who have already filled high official positions in the State. They are entitled to the confidence of every citizen and will receive the solid Republican vote. Hon. Elihu Dyer, who heads the ticket, was for many years a diligent general of the state, and Hon. A. J. Pothier, the nominee for lieutenant governor, has been mayor of Woonsocket for several terms. The candidate for secretary of state, and general treasurer are the present incumbents—Charles P. Bonnett and Samuel Clark—who have already served many terms and who are always re-elected upon their merits. Willard B. Tanner, the nominee for attorney general, is a prominent member of the Rhode Island bar and has already filled the office of assistant attorney general.

Our free trade contemporaries, like the Providence Journal, are very much agitated just now because the Republican party in Congress propose to enact a tariff bill that will raise sufficient revenue to support the Government and at the same time protect American industries. They cite the fact that the Republican party was turned down in '92 on account of the tariff and that the same thing will happen again if the present Dingley tariff bill becomes a law. Why, bless your souls, dear friends, the people have learned something since '92. They have had four years in which to repent in sackcloth and ashes for their action at that time in following just such free trade leaders as were to hoodwink the people again. Because of their action four years ago the country has suffered as it never suffered before, and this time the people rose in their might to undo what they ignorantly did then. As the great sponsor for Protection, McKinley was nominated at St. Louis, and as the representative of Protection the people elected him in November. He would be false to the great laboring masses that put him in office if he did not now do all in his power to protect home labor and home industries, that this great mass of people who have been through the fiery furnace of four years of stagnation might find employment and capital a safe return for its investment. Our free trade shouters may mislead the people once, but it is an unpropitious time for them to try to repeat the job just now. The Dingley tariff bill is going to be enacted, prosperity is going to return to this country and this administration is going to be the medium for bringing happiness to many a long suffering one who followed false leaders four years ago.

The President's Message.

President McKinley's first message to Congress was brief, terse and very much to the point. When the extraordinary session was convened on Monday, after the organization, followed the reading of the President's message, which contained no attemptsatory or fine writing, but which gave a direct statement of the condition in which the new administration takes the reins of government. The reading was completed in less than ten minutes.

The President gave a brief statement of the financial situation prior to March 1, 1897. For the year ending June 30, 1892, the excess of receipts over expenditures was very nearly nine million dollars and during that year over forty million dollars was paid on the public debt. During the year ending June 30, 1893 the excess of receipts over expenditures was but little more than two million dollars; since that time, the receipts of no year have exceeded the expenditures during the same period. For the year ending June 30, 1894 the deficit was nearly seventy million dollars and the gold reserve was drawn up for the payment of current expenses.

In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following, a second issue of \$5,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,000,000 was realized by the sale of these bonds.

But the reserve was steadily decreased, until, on Feb. 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,000,000 in bonds for \$65,000,000 was announced to Congress. The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were \$490,558,203.50, and the expenditures \$483,178,420.48, showing a deficit of \$42,505,283.10. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,163,246, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$93,815,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$408,757,322, while the expenditures were \$424,673,634.45, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of

\$25,908,245.70.

The total deficit for the three years ending June 30, 1893 was \$137,811,720.40; and the receipts for the first eight months of the present year, ending March 1, 1897, have been \$43,219,850.03 less than the expenditures.

The President urged upon Congress the necessity of immediately devising some means of replenishing the revenues of the government, not only for the prompt payment of pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In accordance with his principles of protection he advised the raising of the revenues by imposing duties upon such imported goods as will protect our own citizens—producers, manufacturers, farmers, traders and laborers.

"The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to that object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the protectionist school, and that it will continue to distinguish it to the extent that the degradation and debasement of labor conditions abroad are the more understood and appreciated." In other words, American wages must be maintained by a protective policy. It is sound Republican doctrine.

As a line of political action, free trade is in decadence the world over.

Without the support of England there would hardly be enough of it left to be worth an inventory, and there is a growing sentiment against it in that country based partly on the recent invasion of its markets by the manufactured goods of protectionist countries. But no nation has quite as many reasons for protection as the United States. Our wage-workers are accustomed to better pay than can be obtained in Europe, and to a higher standard of living. It seems that some of the Democratic papers conceded that this point rest on the application of the principle of protection, and they are ready to approve its embodiment in the new tariff. It is a long step in the right direction, and in time will naturally lead to an admission that the development of our American industries is well worth looking after in a reasonable way.

Annual Meeting.

The new tariff bill which has been in course of preparation by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee was presented in the House of Representatives on Monday immediately after the formalities of organization. The date when the new tariff will go into effect is named in the original draft as May 1 next. The bill has two purposes, to increase the revenue and encourage the industries of the United States. On the basis of the imports of last year, the bill would increase the revenue about \$112,000,000, but allowing for the decrease in imports owing to increased duties, the amount of revenue to be derived would be somewhere about \$76,000,000.

The general rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the McKinley Bill and the Wilson Bill, so-called, the reduction of rates from the former being occasioned by the changed conditions of the country at the present day. Changes from the free list of the tariff of 1894 have been made by transferring wool, rubber, crude opium, argos, paintings and statuary, straw ornaments, straw matting, burlaps and various other articles to the dutiable list; by increasing the duty on woolens to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool; by raising the duty on sugar about three-fourths of a cent per pound, in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which, it is believed, can be done, and thus give our farmers a new crop, which we now import mainly from abroad; by increasing the duty on agricultural products affected by Canadian competition, and on cotton goods, some advanced manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax and hemp, in order to encourage these and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, tobacco, silks and lace, etc.

The iron and steel schedule and the cotton schedule remain very nearly the same as in the present tariff, the only changes being in the more advanced articles. In the agricultural, wool and glass and earthenware schedules above are the duties of the not of 1890 fully restored as a rule and in a few cases increased.

The reciprocity provisions of the act of 1890 have not only been fully restored, but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea, coffee and hides as articles on which to make reciprocal agreements, such articles as champagne, brandy, wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, oilcloth, argos and silk laces. In addition to these articles the reciprocity provision is strengthened greatly by providing for a reduction of duties on those to countries giving us similar concessions.

Special attention has been given to the adoption of specific duties in the textile schedules. The cotton schedule is even more elaborate than under existing law, and carries out most of the changes asked by the Fall River manufacturer. The paragraph subjecting handkerchiefs in the piece to the same rates as cotton cloth of like description is incorporated, and it is provided that such handkerchiefs shall not pay less than 45 per cent. ad valorem. If hem-stitched, they are to pay 10 per cent. additional duty, and if embroidered, with monograms or otherwise, they are not to pay less than 60 per cent.

The Scales are Falling Off.

A change is to be noted in the attitude of many Democratic papers toward a protective tariff. They are not as sure as they were four years ago that protective ideas are without merit; in the first place, says an exchange, their party, after distinctly placing itself to enact a tariff for revenue only, shrank from fulfilling the promises when it had possession of all branches of the government. The tariff that was established, and which now impoverishes the treasury and ologes the industries of the people, is acknowledged by all parties to be a nondescript. It is protective in spots to suit certain party interests, and to this extent is a denial of free trade doctrine. Its disastrous failure to provide a sufficient revenue and encourage business activities is so clear that no one ventures to dispute the fact.

The existing tariff has no friends, and never had any as a whole, having been disowned by its author, and becoming a law without the signature of a Democratic President.

To view of the hesitation of their party to adopt a policy of free trade when it had a chance, and of the lamentable re-

sults of the present tariff, it is not strange that Democratic editors generally express a desire not to obstruct the passage of a protective law by the Republicans, as outlined in the S. Louis platform. While these Democratic journals are opposed to a high protective tariff, they are evidently of the opinion that the Republicans can not do less than pass such a bill as is demanded by their distinct agreement with the people.

Some go further in this. The Brooklyn "Eagle," after advising the passage of a tariff act, furnishing ample revenue for the running expenses of the government, not only for the prompt payment of pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In accordance with his principles of protection he advised the raising of the revenues by imposing duties upon such imported goods as will protect our own citizens—producers, manufacturers, farmers, traders and laborers.

"The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to that object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor.

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Annual Meeting.

The corporation of the Island Cemetery held its annual meeting in the Senate chamber of the State House Monday evening, with Wm. B. Sherman in the chair. The report of the board of trustees showed that considerable labor had been expended in the care of the lots and avenues as well as in grading and seedling new sections, thereby giving additional room and improving the appearance of the cemetery. It was also reported that the writer of the introduction of water into the cemetery was still under discussion and it is hoped to do something to it. The treasurer's report showed the past year to have been a particularly prosperous one, financially.

Messrs. William B. Sherman, Wm. E. Dennis and Howard Smith were unanimously re-elected directors for three years.

The board of directors organized Thursday by re-electing Henry Bull, president, Henry C. Stevens, Secretary and Treasurer, William E. Dennis and Robert S. Franklin auditors, and Andrew K. McMahon superintendent. Messrs. Bull, Sherman and Franklin were made the committee in care of the grounds.

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The Masonic fraternity in Pawtucket are about to build an elegant Masonic Temple. The building is located in the best part of the city, and the lower stories will be occupied by the city for offices, etc. The corner stone of this building will be laid by the Grand Lodge of the State on April 15th.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Speaker Reed's Third Election—Third Office Investigation—The Dingley Tariff Bill—A Good Run.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1897.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, na-

turally a position which, in honor and fullness, is second only to that of the Presidency. There was no oppor-

tunity in the republican cause to the re-

nomination of Mr. Reed or of any of the other officers of the House in the last Congress. It was in the case of all of them, except Mr. Reed, simply and good term deserving another, while in his case it was two good terms, although not quite extra ones, deserved another. Republicans are naturally proud of big Tom Reed and his record as Speaker. He has had to face some very difficult and intricate parliamentary situations, but he has never even in a single instance failed to force them from credit for himself and for the republican party. Although a partisan of partisans upon all purely political questions, no Speaker has ever had more, and few as many, warm personal friends among his political opponents. In starting up this extra session of Congress, the country and the party to be congratulated that the work of the House will be directed by so experienced a parliamentarian as Mr. Reed.

A scandal of large proportions may be

shown up in connection with the acts of Judge Lamoreaux, Mr. Cleveland's Com-

missioner of the United States Land Of-

fice, in what is known as the Chicago lake front case. Secretary Blaine has

asked a decision of Lamoreaux in favor of certain parties and ordered a non-

hosting of the case. Mr. Secretary Gar-

ville, who is now the attorney of the

parties whom Lamoreaux tried to favor.

In this city, 16th Inst., by Rev. Brewer B. Hubbard, Mr. George W. Atwood to Miss Edith H. Carlisle, both of Newport.

Furnished Cottages for the Season.

Mr. Taylor's list of Furnished Cottages and

Villas for Rent for the Spring and Summer season is now ready and will be sent on application.

THAMES STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A fine property on the north end of Thames street, containing about 800 square feet with a two-story house above. Price about \$4,000.

Once Hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 16th Inst., by Rev. Brewer B. Hubbard, Mr. George W. Atwood to Miss Edith H. Carlisle, both of Newport.

REDEATHS.

In this city, 19th Inst., Franklin P. Dawley, aged 45 years.

In this city, 19th Inst., Louis Beegan, in the 21st year of his age.

In this city, 19th Inst., Thomas Cooke, son of John and the late Mary Huyser, aged 19 years.

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In this city, 19th Inst., John F. Hammon, in the 21st year of his age.

In this city, 19th Inst., John F. Law, in the 21st year of his age.

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THE WEEK'S NEWS

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

Sensation in Stetson-Hichborn case; the New Orleans alleged marauder said to have been a joke by Bob Hart; scope of present inquiry limited.—Fitzsimmons agrees to abide by referee Alter's rules.—Delay in extradition of Consul-General Jaschinski from New York; an appeal taken from the decision of the court.—President McKinley said to favor the annexation of Hawaii, which may be brought about by a joint resolution.—Secretary Blunt orders promulgation of the decision giving valuable land to Chicago claimants.—Secretary Long will retain Mr. McAdoo as his assistant for two months longer.—It is not believed that congress will pass a retroactive tariff bill.—Powers said to be considering presentation of new note to Greece.—Broadstreet reports widespread confidence that the volume of business will expand.—Three lives lost and two persons injured in a burning hotel at Buffalo.—Will of the late Dr Hoffman of New York filed for probate.—Two Boston patrollers of station 3 accused of having Officer McGuire of station 3 arbitration treaty will be presented to senate next Monday.—Yale men who sent a flag to Corbett apologize for their act.—New Haven police refuse to give Yale men a boxing permit.—Boston baseball club will leave for the South for practice Thursday of next week.—American signatures bring higher prices than those of royalty at New York sale.—Court asked to appoint trustee for Leopold Revell's estate at Woonsocket, R. I.—Fourth district convention of the Young Men's Christian association in session in Newton, Mass.—Clawmakers in New York ask an advance in wages.—Mayor Cate of Everett, Mass., removes Charles Washburn from public works board.—Score of witnesses examined at the inquest on the gas explosion at Boston.—Rev. J. L. Lansing resigns the pastorate of the Park Street church, Boston.—Massachusetts legislature rejected the bill to abolish present Boston school board and provide for an independent board of seven members.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

Stakeholder Al Smith visits Corbett and says he is in fine fettle.—Russia proposes immediate occupation of Crete, and dismemberment and withdrawal of Greek troops.—Dedham (Mass.) passenger train on the Providence division dashes into an engine near the Massachusetts avenue bridge, Boston.—Proposed Russo-German-Austrian alliance against Greece.—Wealthy man of Lynn, Conn., mysteriously disappears.

Two Arkansas towns inundated by the Mississippi flood.—Shoe factory in Derry, Me., burned. Loss, \$10,000.

Ind. discovers a cave in mountain near Highland Mills, N. Y.—Big rush to get goods out of bond at New York.—Census of Republicans of Kentucky legislature selects N. G. Hunter for senator.

New York dry goods merchant said to be \$30,000 short in his accounts with the estate of the late John Walter.—Alleged Milton (Ind.) murderer captured.

Massachusetts legislature may be prorogued before Memorial day.—Shawdler defeats Pillsbury in a close finish of 67 moves.—Grae of Harvard won the mile race in the Yale games.—Sally Smith defeats Oscar Gardner in a 20-round fight in New York.—Ethnological research to be made on the northern Pacific coasts to determine the origin of the American.—War has again broken out in Samoa.—Austin R. Woodford's stable at Pigeon Cove, Mass., with 16 horses, burned.—Curtis will probably be the Republican candidate for mayor of Boston, to run against Mayor Quigley.—Ex-Secretary Olney arrives in Boston.—At Berea, O., Poles capture beer-vats and fight among themselves.—Sixteen persons overcome by gas in Roxbury, Mass.—Yachtsmen interested in the projected international race for 45-footers.

SUNDAY, MARCH 14.

Extraordinary session of Fifty-fifth Congress convenes.—Two crooks who robbed a Washington street (Boston) jeweler recently captured in New York.—Lively fighting in a Populist convention in Denver, in which women participated.—Metropolitan police bill decided upon at a conference of Republicans in New York.—Captain Goodrich selects the squad for the Harvard "varsity" crew.—Kilpatrick, the champion runner, will sail for England Wednesday.—Another big demonstration in London in favor of Greece.—Bill in New York legislature legalizing betting on trotting races—Billy Dacee and John Bobb fight a six-round draw at Nebraska City.—Armada in Astoria in a pitiable condition.—Blockade of Crete and certain Greek ports to begin on Wednesday.

Wholesale withdrawals from the L. A. W. reported in California.—Lord Way Shee, an employee of the S. L. Lung company, Boston, arrested, charged with embezzlement.—Massachusetts Yacht Racing association to act on important amendments this week.—Interscholastic baseball teams getting ready for spring practice.—Resignation of Rev. J. L. Lansing, pastor of Park Street church, Boston, accepted.

Resignation of Rev. B. F. Hamilton, pastor of the First Congregational church, Roxbury, Mass.—Rev. Dr. McGlynn of New York addresses a large audience in Mechanics' building, Boston.

MONDAY, MARCH 15.

President's message to congress urges passage of a new tariff law.—Corbett's weight said to be 182 pounds, or 10 pounds more than Fitzsimmons'—Jasters in factory of Murphy & Finley, Brockton, Mass., ordered out.—Boston Rubber Shoe company cuts prices and the United States Rubber company meets the reduction.—Prospects of the arbitration treaty with England are brighter.—Further hearing in the Marsh murder case at Montpelier, Vt. Witnesses testify to Mrs. Marsh's scandalous conduct with Burrell, the farmhand.—Warren, for surrender of Joseph A. Lasig issued by Governor Black of New York.—Young woman burned to death in Manchester, N. H.—Hon. William L. Wilson called the Dingley bill.—Death of James M. Price of East Cambridge, Mass.—Dry goods warehouse in St. Louis burned. Loss over \$1,000,000. One fireman killed, three injured.—Irish champion hammer thrower comes to America to reside permanently.

Judge Colt of Boston orders public sale of entire property of the Atlas cast iron company.—Jeremiah T. O'Sullivan of Lawrence, Mass., charged with criminal libel.—Club women give a reception to Mrs. Alice Ives Breed of Lynn.—Peculiar complication in town affairs of Hartford, Me.—Resolution calling for resignation of Water Commissioner Ayres adopted by the Medford (Mass.) common council.—Trial of Lorenzo W. Barnes for the alleged murder of John Deane of Maynard, Mass., to begin May 1.

Commissioner of public institutions, Ernest C. Marshall, recommends old-age pensions and abandonment of Marcello street home and South Boston house of correction.—Milton (Mass.) selectmen advertise for a superintendent of streets, and there's no end of political talk over their policy.—Unknown woman arrested in Kneeland street hotel, Boston.—Male companion recovers and disappears.—Dancing at Hebrew wedding on Sunday deemed by police a violation

of law.—Deal reported between King George and the czar whereby Russia is to take Constantinople and Greece seize Macedonia.—Ghastly accident on Russian warship in Cretan waters.—Relation of France to the Greco-Crete situation explained by minister of foreign affairs in chamber of deputies.—Chairman Dimsey explains the new tariff bill and what is expected of it.—Alfred Abel, aged 60, committed suicide by hanging himself at Rocky City Falls, near Saratoga.—Thomas Tolby, aged 70, was struck by a train and instantly killed while crossing the tracks at Cheshire, Mass.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons meet in the bar at Carson, Nev.—Joseph A. Lasig given into the custody of the federal court at New York, and denied bail.—Greek will probably declare war against Turkey.—Sudden death of J. M. Warner of Albany, in New York city.—Fight for a charter for the Milford and Manchester railroad begun in legislative committee at Concord, N. H.—Ex-convict Lillieholand gives a public reception at Washington.—New York cigar shippers charge that discrimination is made in favor of Boston and other ports.—Colonel Hay and General Porter nominated as ambassadors to Great Britain and France, respectively.

Massachusetts members of congress confer regarding committee places they would like.—Serious illness of General Wade Hampton.—Local option license bill killed by New Hampshire legislature.

Ways and means committee at work revising the tariff bill.—Pillsbury boats showalter in the 10th game of their chess match.—The new horseless fire engine for Boston department received.

New rate of the Boston Huber shoe company met by the United States Rubber company.—Twenty-fifth anniversary of Constitution Lodge, F. A. M., Peddler, Mass.—Town of Orleans, Mass., to celebrate its centennial anniversary July 11.—Former Standard Oil company agent passes forged checks in Bangor, Portland, and Portsmouth, Me.—Republicans will be able to elect a United States senator from Kentucky.—Whitman & Keith discharge all their employees in their shoe factory at Brockton, Mass.—Knowles & Poole, shoe manufacturers at Pittsfield, Mass., have assigned: Habitantes are said to be about 67,000.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

Fitzsimmons knocks out Corbett in the 14th round of one of the fastest fights ever seen in this country.—William T. Adams (Oliver Optic) critically sick at his home in Dorchester, Mass.—Annual banquet of the Charitable Irish society at Boston.—Preliminary test made of the new navy yard dry dock at Brooklyn.—French steamer founders off the Carolina coast with large loss of life.—London bears somewhat grave news concerning the health of Emperor William.—Inglis no longer Turkish consul at Boston.—Chairman Albert Mott of the L. A. W. racing board issues his bulletin.—Boston baseball team left for the south at 3 o'clock today.—Hawkins and Green winners of minor fights at Carson, Nev.—Spike Sullivan given decision over Mike Leonard in eighth round.—General Draper may not get the mile race in the Yale games.—Sally Smith defeats Oscar Gardner in a 20-round fight in New York.—Ethnological research to be made on the northern Pacific coasts to determine the origin of the American.—War has again broken out in Samoa.—Austin R. Woodford's stable at Pigeon Cove, Mass., with 16 horses, burned.—Curtis will probably be the Republican candidate for mayor of Boston, to run against Mayor Quigley.—Ex-Secretary Olney arrives in Boston.—At Berea, O., Poles capture beer-vats and fight among themselves.—Sixteen persons overcome by gas in Roxbury, Mass.—Yachtsmen interested in the projected international race for 45-footers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

The president sent to the senate the following nominations: Powell Clayton of Arkansas, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico; William M. Osborne of Massachusetts, consul general of the United States at London; John K. Goudy of Indiana, consul general of the United States at Paris; Joseph H. Brigham of Ohio, to be assistant postmaster general; Sylvester Peterson of Minnesota, to be register of the land office at Crookston, Minn.—Growing belief in New York that Inglis cannot legally be held.—Dingley bill will be voted on in the house March 31.—Dr. Fisher of Fitchburg, Mass., has a conference with board of agriculture members on his plan to do away with cattle shows.—Powers' blockade of Crete will begin next Sunday morning.—Federal union of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State agreed upon.—Senator Greenleaf speaks in the New Hampshire senate for good roads.—United States Deputy Marshal Emery of Sanford, Me., captures an alleged smuggler.—Death of Elias H. Jackson, the famous drum major of Lewiston, Me.—Arrival of Coach R. C. Lehmann of the Harvard crew.—Ex-President Cleveland arrives at his new home at Princeton, N. J.—Postmaster in Fair Haven, Vt., held on charge of embezzlement.—Girl at Bridgeport, Conn., charged with killing her illegitimate child.—Man killed in the act of trying to kidnap a Houston child to hold her for a \$10,000 ransom.—Gladstone issues a pamphlet on "The Eastern Crisis," and upholds Greece.—A Lynn (Mass.) strike contest likely to be submitted to state board of arbitration.—Three incendiary fires in Abington, Mass.—More than 1000 flood refugees arrive in Memphis.—Two gunboats launched simultaneously at San Francisco.—Milford and Manchester railroad bill indefinitely postponed in the New Hampshire house.—Largest schooner in the world launched at Bath, Me.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

Germany sends arms to South Africa.—London, March 15.—The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent states that Germany has recently landed large numbers of war at Walvis bay, a circumstance which excites suspicion. The Transvaal is also arming steadily, the shipments of ammunition, guns and military supplies, from France alone amounting to 300 tons monthly. All are being lodged at important strategic points.

Greece officially notified.

Athens, March 19.—In the boule yesterday, M. Skouzas, the Greek minister of foreign affairs, announced that the foreign admirals had proclaimed a blockade of Crete, to begin next Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Under its terms no Greek vessel would be allowed to enter Cretan ports. The vessels of other nations must obtain permission from the admirals.

Grave News from Europe.

London, March 18.—The Daily Chronicle states: "Grave news has been received in London with respect to the health of the King, and certain constitutional possibilities are being discussed."

THE NEWPORT MERCURY: FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20 1897.

Pain-Killer.

(GRANITE DUST)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaints.

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Cold, Neuralgia, Diarrhea, Croup, Toothache, TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

FITZSIMMONS THE CHAMPION.

Corbett Knocked Out by a Blow Over Heart in Fourteenth Round.

Carson, Nev., March 18.—Robert Fitzsimmons, the Australian, won over James J. Corbett in the championship fight yesterday. Fitzsimmons won on his strength and endurance, and Corbett lost in a measure, though his hot-headness. The contest was the fastest ever fought by heavyweights. Corbett's fighting was very fast, and Fitzsimmons showed that he was thoroughly game and willing to fight for punishment.

The fight was fairly won, and though the last blow was the left punch over the heart, the knockout was delivered by Fitz when he swung his right heavily on Corbett's jaw, and made "The Pandor" pay. In the first five rounds Corbett had all the best of the contest, and in the sixth round almost literally beat a tattoo on Fitz, sending the latter down on one knee. Corbett got rattled, just as he did when he fought Mitchell, but instead of fouling, as he did the Englishman, at Jacksonville, he lost his head and swung his arms wildly. Fitz beat from the nose in the fifth round and continued to bleed all through the rest of the contest. But it did not hurt much.

Corbett displayed much skill and science, but no generosity. Fitz fought warmly and was evidently willing to take a lot of punishment to score one heavy right on the jaw. He swung the right a great deal, but missed so very much that he must have looked awkward.

From the seventh round on the men fought slower, but it was from fatigue—not from inclination.

The 11th round was a fast one, but Corbett can blame himself for losing. He should have known that he was not strong enough to mix it up with Fitz, but still he persisted in leading. And he made Fitz do the leading he could have countered effectively. Fitz showed that he was much the harder hitter, for that cross-counter in the 11th round almost stopped Corbett.

The fight will long be remembered. There was no juddering or dancing, but boxing and fighting from the introduction to the decision.

It was a contest between a clever boxer and a clever fighter. The fighter won.

And it is Champion Fitzsimmons.

Corbett declares he will follow Fitzsimmons from town to town until he gets another fight, as he thinks he can.

Fitzsimmons announces that he has fought his last battle. He will spend the remainder of his life at home with his family.

In the smaller fights Hawkins and Green were the winners. Hawkins knocked Flaherty senseless in the first round. The Green-Smith fight lasted 12 rounds, when the latter threw up the sponge, as he was outclassed.

JACKSON AND WALLING CONFESS.

Dr. Wagner of Bremen implicated in Murder of Pearl Bryan.

Cincinnati, March 19.—Local papers

say that Jackson and Walling have confessed that Dr. Wagner of Bellevue, Ky., assisted them, that Pearl Bryan was taken to Dr. Wagner's residence Wednesday night and was murdered the following Friday night, and that after the murder Dr. Wagner was confined in the Lexington asylum.

This is the first evidence as to the whereabouts of Pearl Bryan on Wednesday night.

The evidence showed she was with Jackson and Walling Monday and Tuesday nights, and again on Friday night, Jan. 31, the night of the murder. There has been no evidence till now to show where Pearl Bryan was on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Dr. Wagner has a wife and two daughters. One of the daughters has frequently called on Jackson at the jail.

Crowley Took Landrum in Whiskey.

Maynard, Mass., March 16.—The death of Cornelius Crowley, which has been considered somewhat mysterious, has been cleared up to all appearances, although an autopsy has been ordered by District Attorney Welf of Lowell. William E. Crowley, familiarly known in town as "Tim" Crowley, is locked up in the East Cambridge jail, pending a hearing on a charge of breaking into a drug store and stealing laudanum.

The police say that Crowley's death

was due to an overdose of tincture of opium. It is presumed that Crowley took the laudanum in whiskey.

Nashua Investors Heavily Assessed.

Nashua, N. H., March 17.—The levying of an assessment of \$75 a share on the stock of the Sioux City National bank of Sioux City, Ia., will be felt heavily in this city, as over 2000 shares of the defunct bank are held here. The Nashua Savings bank alone having 120 shares. Before the failure of the bank the stock was quoted at \$9, and many persons here paid a much higher price for their holdings. If the entire assessment is paid by stockholders here \$150,000 will be required.

Cubans Blow Up Train.

New York, March 17.—A dispatch to

The World from Havana says: Through

Cubans here it is learned that a train carrying Spanish troops was blown up by dynamite while passing over a deep gorge south of Bandaloria. Pinar del Rio province, and that nearly 250 soldiers were killed or injured. Many of the victims were blown to fragments.

The locomotive and six cars were de-

stroyed.

THE PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Fork.—The pork situation is firm; Bar-

rel pork, \$11.50; light hams, \$10.75; lean

hams, \$13; fresh ribs, 8c; corned and fresh

shoulders, 8c; smoked shoulders, 8c; ham, 9c; 10c; 10½c; lard, 54c; in pails, 58c.

May—May is dull, with straw fairly

firm, and millfed very firm: Hay, 49c

to 50c; straw, \$17.50; sack spring

hay, \$13.50; winter, \$15.50.

Corn.—Corn is quiet and about steady: Country yellow, 10c; white, 10½c; No. 2 yellow, 11c; No. 2 green, 11½c; track,

Potato.—Potato is rather quiet;

Aroostook blocks, 10c; fresh, 12c; Jersey double bush, 12c; 10½c; 12c; 13c; 14c; 15c; 16c; 17c; 18c; 19c; 20c.

Selected Tale.

THE MISDEMEANORS OF THE LADY GERTRUDE.

The poor tutor was alone with her; and though it was to the day when men fought hard battles even against their own kinmen, if they so thought it was for the right, his heart throbbed just as a tutor's heart might throb today, with the difference that he had not learned to count beats, as our enamored youth, two hundred years wiser, have learned to do, in a self-controlled manner evidently conclusive to the studying of that obtrusive organ. It must break boulds, be felt sure, in another minute; and for all that the disaster should cost him—his life, i. e., his brain and butter—he could discover within him, if no regret at its inaudience, but on the contrary felt a certain audacious joy running riot in his blood. What mattered the great Insureffor, the counsel of Judge Jeffries, and a fugitive patron, with a price upon his head, when Love had sought shelter in his heart, and she to whom he had built a shrine was just as far from him as the width of the table? Of what consequence that she was the Lady Gertrude, the daughter of a noble conspirator, and he but a tutor without land or wealth? So he continued his story, looking at his book as he wrote reading therefrom:

"And the poor man loved the rich lady; but he dared not tell her of his love, lest she should scorn him!"

"Then surely he was fearful at a nothing, which methinks means he was a coward, Master Humphrey!"

"A coward, if 'twere cowardly to fear the anger of his lady!"

"Why should he expect such anger?"

"He had naught to offer her but his love!"

"Love were wealth enough! But I am tired of your story. 'Tis not so good as you are wont to tell, Master Humphrey; and 'tis our last lesson,' she added very gently.

"You will not miss the lesson?"

"No, not my lessons, only the stories, I have loved some of them!" And she moved restlessly in her seat; if she could say more, yet could not find the words. "But surely my father should have given me now?" she murmured at last.

The poor tutor turned pale. "You will go with him to Holland?" he said. "It could be too great a risk to accompany him, but I follow tomorrow if all succeeds as we have planned. Ab! if they should take him! They have killed the duke. Why are they not satisfied? Poor Monmouth!"

"They will not take him!"

"Now at the last moment I am terrified lest things should not go well. Look at the chisel! He may be here at any moment. Indeed, he should do here now!"

The lady Gertrude rose hastily, and stood—had even at the young tutor by her side—with a look of anger impulsive on her fair face.

"Not yet time, I think," said he. "To cross the marshes on foot needs indeed an hour."

So they stood irresolute, each with hands for one another and thoughts for the absent fugitive.

"There are learned men in Holland, I am told," stammered the young man irresolutely.

"It is so rumored; yet no more than that there would still be room for another, I am sure, Master Humphrey!"

Which pretty speech now overpowered the equanimity of Master Humphrey, and threw him into disconcerted silence like enough to puzzle his noble pupil, who, indeed, felt that she had made too bold, and had looked in modesty, since he would vouchsafe no answer.

"Continue your story, sir," she said, with marked coldness. "I have no mind for lessons just now."

"There is no more to tell, my lady," he said.

"There is a poor story!"

"There is a poor man!"

"With a poor spirit!"

"No, do not challenge him; for he has no less to offer than false-hearted."

"Why should he be other?"

"Were it not a mean thing to harass an unprotected lady, and fail to betray the trust of her noble parent, his patron, when he was absent risking life for his country?"

"To harass her would be wrong, sir; to betray a trust a worse wrong; yet I cannot see that, if he loved the lady well, he would be doing either of these things."

"Madam, were I, your humble tutor, the poor man, would you still so resent?"

"Wore you that man, Master Humphrey, I could but be sorry for the lady!"

"Tis a fair answer: I crave your pardon! Shall we continue the translation?"

And the tutor's hands trembled as he turned a page. He did not dare to meet her gaze, for the sting of shame was blinding him; but within the eyes of Lady Gertrude those lured mischief, peering with the winged god from under fringed eyelids in wanton audacity.

"Were you the man, in truth I should be sorry for the lady to have so inconstant a lover!"

"Who will make love, wherever he may find a ready listener, though in secret language that saves him from a declaration. Pray, Master Humphrey, if it be as you declare, that you are this man, convey my sympathies to the lady!"

Now the tutor rose in wrath, and would have gone his way, for without doubt his mistress was making sport of him; but the sound of faint footsteps from behind the panelled wall arrested his attention, and he stood still considering whether 'twere best to go or stay.

"It is my father!" cried the girl, aware that he alone knew the secret passage. Then Master Humphrey saw a look of joyful relief rise to her pretty face, and he remembered how bravely he had been, how good and noble and fair she was, and how miserable a worm he had so lifted his head in the pride of humiliation, as humble-minded folk are wont to do, in such a manner that the Lady Gertrude found him as beautiful and arrogant as a king, for all his shabby clothes and slight stature.

"I may not see you again; he will cross to-day—or tomorrow," she said, in sudden haste.

"God be with you!" answered the tutor, and he bowed low.

She noted how white he looked, and the mischief did from the girl's eyes. She toyed with the lace handkerchief in her hands, then glared blearily at the panelled door that must open to a moment.

"And will you leave, I say? I say!—what bairn! Yet with a treach in her voice, that sounded strangely sweet to him, "give this to her from me!" Thereat she basted the poor tutor on the cheek, and he would then and then have carried the message to the sweet lips so near, but she slipped from his grasp to the panelled door.

"Across the seas," said he: "I will take her to you to-morrow,—may be there will be room in Holland for a sine-scholar."

The fugitive noble stood in the shadow of the opened paneling, and the

Lady Gertrude, full of apprehension that he should stay too long, strained an ear to catch any ominous sounds from without, and struck in eagerly the dotted plane he slowly explained of his own escape to Holland, and her journey thither on the morrow by another route. He looked pale and tired, yet still had a smile for the girl who showed no fear, though life and death were hanging by the balance. When he ended, there was a little silence between them, as with those whose hearts are too full to speak. It was speedily broken, however, by a loud ringing of the great bell, which reverberated from the deserted courtyard below through the houses. The girl hastened to the casement window, and looked quickly out.

"Quick within," said he, and thrust open the narrow door of the chamber and seated it upon her. Then the steady tramp of men's feet echoed upon the winding stairs.

"In the king's name!" said a tall officer, as he entered the room followed by several men-at-arms. There was a strange look to his eyes as he met the tutor's gaze, and he faltered in his speech whilst repeating the common formula.

"There is no one here," answered the student deliberately.

"It is necessary the place should be searched," replied the officer; "and I must warn you that, if the prisoner be found, your life will be forfeited without trial, as a traitor harboring those in conspiracy against his Majesty's crown."

"There is no one here," repeated the tutor.

"Full pardon is granted to those who voluntarily give up any hidden rebel within their abodes."

"There is no one here," again repeated the tutor.

The panel fell back, and the Lady Gertrude sat down to her books, and made much pretense of mumble to herself as the old doorkeeper, care-striken and panting, tumbled into the room with an officer of the king's service on his heels.

"Please, my lady, the house is full of traitors," said he.

"'A'gad, good Oliver, what is there?" said the girl, not deigning to raise her eyes from her book.

"No harm to so fair a hostess!" explained the intruder.

Whereupon the Lady Gertrude slowly lifted her pretty head and scanned the uncomely countenance and fat proportions of the officer with much distaste.

"Should fairness diminish harm, sir, were a pity there were not more of the quality among his Majesty's servants."

"'Tis a dangerous wit that would daub upon the king's array, madam."

"The army brooks no little danger, sir!"

"Not so the Lady Gertrude! But a true, full one, to the wear of words, I am here to crave your hospitality whilst waiting for the presence of one who, I am informed, purposes to visit his daughter between the times of noon and midnight. You start!—'Tis now hardly noon. We demand to know, in the king's name, at what precise hour that interview is to take place."

"'Twas well, madam, to save that pretty head; for those who wilfully harbored the treacherous Monmouth's followers can receive no clemency from his most gracious Majesty King James. Their life is forfeit, man or woman."

"Sir," said the Lady Gertrude, after some moments of seeming deliberation, "I await my lord my father here within one hour from now; and my God curse him if he come not!"

"I am grieved to so disturb you, sir," said he. "We have been misinformed, apparently the lady was seen; is not here!" and he turned upon his heel and departed with his men from the lowly roof of the tutor.

"Master Humphrey," said the beautiful youth, "and his face was now crimson even as the skies after the sun hath set." "You risked being hung on high, Master Humphrey, for me." And there were tears in his eyes.

Then, indeed, did nearly all Master Humphrey's fortitude disappear. "Lady, 'twere a pretty thing to risk!" said he, and bowed his head no less ashamed and within himself he thought, "Now instant I cannot woo her, for 'twould be the way of a coward to thus force advantage of a maid's gratitude." But the whilst he was pondering, she stole up to him, and he knew not how it happened, but he wept her just the same.

—[Pall Mall Magazine.]

Bits of Information.

One inch of rain falling upon one square mile is equivalent to 17,600,000 gallons of water.

Astronomers say that 1,000,000 "shooting stars" fall into the sun for every one that comes into our atmosphere.

According to the deductions of a well-known astronomer, we receive at night light from the sun as could be emitted by 800,000 full moons.

Moths may be kept from furs and woolens, United States entomologist L. O. Howard concludes, by cold storage during the summer at 40° to 42° F.

The poor tutor sat over his books in the upper room of a small dwelling-house, and wrestled with his thoughts, till he knew not which was conscience and which the devil most plaguing him; for the Lady Gertrude had said that he was wealth, yet his rooms betrayed no sign thereof; only poverty rose up about him and wrinkled away when he said would insist that he was, as she had said, rich indeed. There was the little door that led down the steep staircase, and another door to a narrow room wherein was a bed, a stool and a chest, the which last contained but one suit, truly of fine velvet and lace—only fit for a court where such as he were not likely to go—still but one suit, and a several lace stiff. Moreover he had a little piece of land, not very far away, from which he acquired a small income; yet with these things could in no wise be counted riches. Indeed no, thought he, when his burning footsteps upon the floor became confused with his wandering fancies, and, ere he had time to weigh the matter, the Lady Gertrude stood before him, with such a look of mingled fear and misgiving on her sweet face that he sat at once to trembling, from the great control he must needs exercise on the man of him that would bequeath him to the world.

An engineer of the far-seeing sort proposes to utilize enormous water powers, like Niagara Falls, to compress air for transmission, at tremendous pressure, through pipe lines to distant points, there to supply power for all sorts of purposes. Wider things have been dreamed of—and accomplished.

There are several species of fly, repellents and insects which never sleep during their stay in this world. Amongst is now positively known that pink, salmon and goldfish never sleep at all. Also that there are several others of the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes during a month. There are dozens of species of flies which never indulge in slumber, and from three to six species of serpents which the naturalists have never yet been able to catch napping.

—[Harper's Magazine.]

A Canon's Mistake.

Any one who knows that charming man Canon Ainger, Master of the Temple, will comprehend to the full the humor of this story. Canon Ainger is a great favorite with children, and upon one occasion was asked to assist at a juvenile party. Arriving at what he thought was his destination, a house in a row of others exactly alike, the Canon made his way up to the drawing-room. "Don't announce me!" said he to the domestic, and thereupon the reverend gentleman went down upon all fours, rifled up his white hair, and crawled into the room, uttering the growls of an angry Polar bear. What was his horror and amazement to find when he got into the room two old ladies peering with astonishment. He had found his way into the next room, instead of into the one to which he was bidden. [London Times.]

To Be Expected.

"Bring me my glass!" commanded the lady pirate, for there was no field of human endeavor to which this gentler sex was not admitted, "that I may see if all is well!"

"Edward—" But the girl was too much absorbed in the thought of her own safety to notice him.

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Furniture.

OLD OAK

Chamber Set,

Wire Springs

AND

SOFT TOP MATTRESS,

FOR \$25.00,

AT—

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PACKING.

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BRICA-BRAC, PICTURES and

STANTRY.

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JOHN S. LANGLEY

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ADA MALT ALES AND

THE CELEBRATED

WHATCHEER LAGER

5338 Thames St., cor. Lge. & W. 21st.

Farnham Hospital. Telephone 3333.

11-12

"OUR"

Annual Sale

—OR—

BOOTS & SHOES

commences

MONDAY, Feb. 1, '97.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

241 THAMES STREET.

REMOVAL.

I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1897, my price of services will be \$10.00 dark at square, and one who uses umbrellas or parasols will pay double that sum.

I have a small business and am a good man.

ROCCO BARONE, Ferry Wharf.

HERBS.

All kinds of herbs in general use are

on sale at the

Enterprise Store

No. 64 Thames St.

In quantities from one ounce upwards.

Any not in stock will be procured at short notice.

N. B.—These have been selected by experienced herbalists.

P. S.—If

E. W. PEARCE

Furniture.

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ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and fastness. Assures the feed against all and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, CO., NEW YORK.

BLOCK ISLAND.

The residents of the island are taking an unusual interest in politics this year and the coming State election promises to be close and full of excitement. After several years of quiet and seeming indifference, the Republicans have become thoroughly aroused and they are organizing with a strength and enthusiasm that assures a hard fight and a close contest. The Republican caucus, held at C. C. Ball's store Saturday

MIDDLETON.

COURT OF PROBATE.—At the regular monthly session of the Court of Probate held on Monday, all the members were present and the following candidates were considered and voted on.

An inventory of the personal estate of Daniel Chase presented by Edward P. Chase, his administrator, was allowed and ordered recorded, and said administrator, on his petition, was authorized to sell the farm stock, products and utensils therein included at private

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

The third annual account of Edward Nowton, Guardian of Philip Caswell, was examined, verified and passed for record.

Edward M. Petzka was appointed Guardian of his minor children, Elsie and Alice M. Petzka, and required to give bond in the sum of \$3000, with David P. Albro and William G. Stevens of Newport, as sureties.

For appraisement of the estates of said minors, David P. Peabody, John D. Blair and James H. Barker were appointed.

The petition of Lydia B. Obeso and others to appoint Charles H. Ward administrator on the estate of Maria Smith, was referred to the third Monday of April and notice ordered given of the petition of Job M. Barker and others, to appoint Charles H. Ward Guardian of the person and estate of Benedict Barker, a person of full age, personal notice also being directed to be served by the Town Sergeant.

The Providence Journal says: Never before was there such interest taken in a Republican caucus on that island, and there is a strong movement against the Democracy. The town has been under Democracy rule for the past 16 years and, there is dissatisfaction with the town debt, which now exceeds \$60,000. Speeches were made at the caucus by Dr. F. B. Blodget in regard to the Klan law and by J. Eugene Littlefield, and Hon. B. B. Mitchell also spoke.

In Town Council.—Accounts to the amount of \$433.45 were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury. Of this amount \$307.80 was for highway work; \$120.60 for the relief of the poor, and the balance for services of town officers and miscellaneous expenses.

For supervisors of the approaching State election, the Republican Town Committee presented the names of Harry E. Peckham, Thomas G. Ward, Samuel C. Spooner, William V. Hart, William J. Peckham and Arthur H. Anthony, and the Democratic Town Committee presented the names of William C. Coggeshall, Henry D. DeBlois, Jr., Samuel F. Harrington, Richard H. Wheeler, George Nathan Smith and Joseph R. Coggeshall. From these candidates Thomas G. Ward and Harry E. Peckham, Henry D. DeBlois, Jr., and George Nathan Smith, were selected and appointed as supervisors.

Pursuant to an order from Hon. William W. Douglass, as Justice of the Supreme Court, the following additional jurors were drawn for the judicial year expiring on the third Monday of July next, to sit:

For Grand Juries—Alvin P. Smith, Charles H. Ward, Henry D. DeBlois, Jr., Francis Lawlor Smith, Philip A. Brown and Joel Peckham.

For Petit Juries—William E. Coggeshall, John T. B. Peckham, Christopher S. Peckham, John Alan Clark T. Barker, William J. Anthony, Edward A. Brown, James Oscar Peckham, Joseph S. Anthony, Louis R. Manchester, Henry J. Chase, Ashton C. Barker, Frank T. Peckham, Isaac S. Hazard, Johnson E. Whitton, Charles C. White, George R. Chase, Samuel B. Dodge, Robert J. Glencoe and Joseph A. Peckham.

A petition signed by Charles Peckham and twenty-four other voters has been filed with and presented to the Town Clerk, asking that the question, "Will this town grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors?" be inserted in the notification for the annual town meeting to be held on the first Wednesday of April, and the fact will be certified to the Secretary of State so that the question may appear on the official ballot.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented to Alexander Campbell the so called "John Beatty Farm" on the West Main Road. Mr. Taylor is also trustee for this estate.

Our Harbor Defenses.

Contractor Dudley of New York has commenced the preliminary work such as landing the materials, etc., for the construction of the gun emplacements on Dutch Island. The emplacements are for the disappearing guns which are now entering into our coast defenses, and it is expected to have them ready for the carriages by fall. The site selected is about 75 feet above water, or in the highest part of the island, and the ranges of fire will be such that these guns will not only cover the west entrance to the bay, but they will also keep a watchful eye on the main entrance, which is to be further protected by the batteries that are to be installed at Fort Dumpling, which is also being fitted with modern guns. In compliance with the recent orders regarding visitors at fortifications, Major Lookwood, the engineer in charge, has had Dutch Island, which is a government reservation, well ploughed with prohibitory notices and strangers will not even be allowed to land.

The April Century will be a "Grant Memorial Number." It is to contain an article on "The Tomb of General Grant," by General Horatio Porter, who did so much to insure the success of the movement toward raising the necessary funds for the monument, and who will be the orator of the day on the occasion of its dedication April 27, the birthday of General Grant. "Shoram's Opinion of Grant" will be shown in a hitherto unpublished letter, and Grant's account of the veto of the Inflation Bill will be related by the Hon. John A. Kasson, to whom Grant told the story. "A Blue and Gray Friendship," by Hon. John R. Proctor, describes the long intimacy between General Grant and General Buckner, who surrendered to Grant at Donelson. "Grant's Most Famous Dispatch," the "fight-it-out-on-the-line" letter, will be shown in facsimile for the first time, with an account of the original letter (written to General Halleck) by its present owner.

It is said that Spain is supporting at home and in the colonies an army of 370,000 men. The task of doing this with an empty treasury is not the least of the troubles at Madrid.

The New and Popular Game.

FUN FOR EVERYBODY.

THE MOST LAUGHABLE GAME EVER PUBLISHED.

[25 and 50 cents.

We want you to inspect our line of

PLAYING CARDS.

We are Headquarters for these Goods. See our leaders.

For 10c, 15c, 25c, 34c, 49c, 59c, 73c, up.

ALL THE NEW

PARLOR GAMES,

—AT—

A. C. LANDERS'

167 Thames Street.

Gentlemen!

Buy the Best, take no Risk as to Quality. Our Clothing is perfect fitting and well made. The styles are correct and the prices are right.

Conditions!

Any garment unworn may be returned or exchanged within ten days of purchase.

Any garment altered free of charge by a skilled tailor on the premises, either at the time of purchase or any other time.

Money cheerfully returned whenever deserved.

Newport One Price Clothing Company,

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters.

Bacheller-Barker.

The home of Mrs. Maria Barker on Paradise Court, Middletown, was the scene of a very pretty wedding Thursday evening when that lady's daughter, Miss Daisy Mae, became the wife of Mr. Dudley Perry Bacheller of this city. The bride was elegantly dressed in a gown of white muslin veiling with trimmings of white satin ribbon and chiffon and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. She was attended by Miss Nellie Bacheller, sister of the groom, as bridesmaid, who wore blue organdie and carried a bouquet of carnation pink. Mr. W. Murley Mills of Newport was best man and the usher was George E. Mills of Newport, John Packham of Middletown and William Dorsey of Providence. Following the ceremony a reception was held and refreshments were served, after which the newly wedded couple left amid showers of rice for their home in this city.

The Democratic Ticket.

The Democratic City Committee, to whom was left the work of selecting a legislative ticket from here, have made the following nominations:

For Senator—Theodore R. Helme.

For Representatives—William G. Ward, William E. Mumford, P. J. Morgan, George H. Wilmarts, and M. P. Vaughan.

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